Official Draft Public Notice Version **January 15, 2019**
The findings, determinations, and assertions contained in this document are not final and subject to change following the public comment period.

FACT SHEET AND STATEMENT OF BASIS
SWIFT BEEF COMPANY
RENEWAL PERMIT: DISCHARGE, BIOSOLIDS & STORM WATER
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0000281
UPDES BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NUMBER: UTL-000281
UPDES MULTI-SECTOR STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER: UTR000000
MAJOR INDUSTRIAL

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name:	Darren Olsen
Position:	General Manager
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Person Name:	Angela Pritchett
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Facility Name:	Swift Beef Company
Mailing and Facility Address:	410 North 200 West Hyrum Utah, 84219
Telephone:	435-245-6456
Actual Address:	410 North 200 West Hyrum Utah, 84219

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

Swift Beef Company, formerly known as EA Miller, is a beef slaughterhouse and meat packing facility. It is defined as a complex slaughterhouse in 40 CFR 432.21 and Standard Industrial Classification Code 2011 applies. The facility is located in Hyrum, Cache County, Utah. The treatment plant is approximately 0.75 miles north of the slaughter/packing plant.

The slaughterhouse operations began in 1935. Since then, the operation has grown both in number of cattle processed and number of products produced. In 2017 the facility processed 655 million pounds of boxed, combo and variety meat, ground beef, pet food, edible and inedible tallow, meat and meal, blood meal, gel bone, hides and #2 tallow.

The facility was upgraded in 2011 to provide treatment for significant reductions in phosphorus in the effluent as required by the Spring Creek TMDL.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

Since the previous permit renewal, the Swift Beef plant has increased its production of a live kill weight (LKW) to 2,928,302 million pounds per day, but no increase in flow has been included. The permit limits for TSS, BOD and Oil and Grease were calculated based on the LKW and 40 CFR 432.22 effluent limitations attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology.

Water Quality adopted UAC R317-1-3.3, Technology-Based Phosphorus Effluent Limit (TBPEL) Rule in 2014. The TBPEL rule as it relates to "non-lagoon" wastewater treatment plants establishes new regulations for the discharge of phosphorus to surface waters and is self-implementing. The TBPEL rule includes the following requirements for non-lagoon wastewater treatment plants:

The TBPEL requires that all non-lagoon wastewater treatment works discharging wastewater to surface waters of the state shall provide treatment processes which will produce effluent less than or equal to an annual mean of 1.0 mg/L for total phosphorus. This TBPEL shall be achieved by January 1, 2020.

The TBPEL discharging treatment works are required to implement, at a minimum, monthly monitoring of the following beginning July 1, 2015:

R317-1-3.3, D, 1 Influent for total phosphorus (as P) and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N) concentrations;

R317-1-3.3, D, 2. Effluent for total phosphorus and orthophosphate (as P), ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (an N);

In R317-1-3.3, D, 3 the rule states that all monitoring shall be based on 24-hour composite samples by use of an automatic sampler or a minimum of four grab samples collected a minimum of two hours apart.

JBS is currently meeting the 1mg/L TP limit, due to the completion of a nutrient TMDL on the upper Bear River.

DISCHARGE

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Wastewater is collected from the following operations: blood and hide processing, the on-site rendering facility, storm water runoff, holding pen runoff, production area cleaning water, equipment washing, steam making, freshly slaughtered beef washing and paunch washings.

The wastewater treatment process consists of rotary screens and a dissolved air flotation unit at the processing plant to remove grease and solids followed by a grit settling tank and influent flow meter. Flow is then split for primary treatment and either goes to the DAF or the primary clarifier. The activated sludge system utilizes the Modified Ludzack-Ettinger (MLE) process which consists of a two stage anoxic and aeration basins followed by four clarifiers, two disk filters, UV disinfection or chlorination followed by sodium bisulfate prior to discharging at Outfall 001.

In general, JBS/SWIFT was compliant with requirements included in its previous UPDES Permit. Effluent monitoring and compliance data information is available for public review at www.echo.epa.gov by searching for permit number UT0000281.

Outfall	Description of Discharge Point
001	The discharge pipe is located in the northwest corner of the wastewater treatment plant property between 200 West and 500 West in Hyrum City, Cache County at latitude 49°39'21" and longitude 111°52'05". The water is discharged inside the fenced area and flows under the chain-link fence to the receiving irrigation ditch.

Outfall	Description of Reuse Water Discharge Point
001R	Treated effluent for reuse will be stored in Pond 5 at the wastewater treatment plant until it is needed in the irrigation distribution system.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

Class 2B -- Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.

Class 3A -- Protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

Class 3C -- Protected for nongame fish and other aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

Class 4 -- Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Effluent concentration limitations on TSS, BOD5, E-coli concentrations and pH are based upon current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, UAC R317-1-3.2.

The effluent limitations for flow, total dissolved solids (TDS), total residual chlorine (TRC), and dissolved oxygen are based upon the wasteload analysis.

Mass limits for TSS, BOD5, Oil and Grease are based on 40 CFR 432.22. In 2017 the LWK was 776,000,000 with production running 265 days for a daily kill of 2,928,301 pounds. A LWK value of 2,928 pounds per day per 1000 lbs was used to calculate the mass loading limits. The ammonia monthly maximum average limit and monitoring was based on the wasteload analysis, the ammonia daily maximum limit and monitoring was based upon 40 CFR 432.22 and 40 CFR 432.13. The nitrogen limits are based upon 40 CFR 432.22 and 40 CFR 432.13.

The phosphorus concentration limit is based upon reductions required in the upper Bear River TMDL.

The Type II Reuse Limitations for BOD_5, TSS, E-Coli and pH are based upon UAC R317-3-11.5 with monitoring requirements reduced based on compliance history.

Reasonable Potential Analysis

Since January 1, 2016, DWQ has conducted reasonable potential analysis (RP) on all new and renewal applications received after that date. RP for this permit renewal was conducted following DWQ's September 10, 2015 Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guidance). There are four outcomes defined in the RP Guidance: Outcome A, B, C, or D. These Outcomes provide a frame work for what routine monitoring or effluent limitations are required

After an initial screening of metals data, it was determined that a quantitative RP analysis was not needed. A copy of the RP screening is included at the end of this Fact Sheet.

The permit limitations are

Parameter	Effluent Limitations [a]				
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Yearly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow	2.0	--	--	--	--
BOD_5, mg/L	25	35	--	--	--
BOD_5, lbs/day	615	--	--	--	1230
TSS, mg/L	25	35	--	--	--
TSS Min. lbs/day	732	--	--	--	1464
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	--	--	--	4.0	--
Total Ammonia (as N), mg/L					
October-June	4.0	--	--	--	8.0
July -September	3.0	--	--	--	8.0
TRC, mg/L					
October-March	--	--	--	--	0.15
April-September					0.25
Nitrogen as N, mg/L	134				194
***E. coli*, No./100mL**	126	157	--	--	--
Total Phosphorous, mg/L	1	--	--	--	--
WET, Chronic Biomonitoring					IC_{25}> effluent (from WLA)
1st & 4th Quarter	--	--	--	--	73%
2nd & 3rd Quarter	--	--	--	--	58.4%
Oil & Grease, mg/L	--	--	--	--	10.0
Oil & Grease, lbs/Day	234	--	--	--	469
pH, Standard Units	--	--	--	6.5	9
TDS, mg/L	--	--	--	--	3,000

The permit limitations for Outfall (001R) (Reuse) are:

Parameter	Type II Reuse Outfall 001R Effluent Limitations *a				
	Max Monthly Average	Max Weekly Average	Max Daily Average	Minimum	Maximum
BOD_5, mg/L	25	--	--	--	--
TSS, mg/L	25	35			
***E. coli*, No/100mL**	--	126	--	--	500
pH, Standard Units	--	--	--	6.0	9.0

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The permit will require reports to be submitted monthly and annually, as applicable, on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms due 28 days after the end of the monitoring period. Effective January 1, 2017, monitoring results must be submitted using NetDMR unless the permittee has successfully petitioned for an exception. Lab sheets for biomonitoring must be attached to the biomonitoring DMR. Lab sheets for metals and toxic organics must be attached to the DMRs.

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements [a]			
Parameter	**Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Units**
Total Flow [b, c]	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD_5,	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
TSS,	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
E. coli	Weekly	Grab	No./100mL
pH	Weekly	Grab	SU
Total Ammonia (as N)	Twice Weekly	Grab	mg/L
DO	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
WET – Biomonitoring [d] **Ceriodaphnia - Chronic** **Fathead Minnows - Chronic**	 1st & 3rd Quarter 2nd & 4th Quarter	 Composite Composite	 Pass/Fail Pass/Fail
TRC, mg/L,	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
Oil & Grease	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
Nitrogen as N, mg/L	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
TDS, mg/L	Weekly	Grab	mg/L
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (as N) [e] **Influent** **Effluent**	 Monthly Monthly	 Composite Composite	 mg/L mg/L
Orthophosphate, (as P) [e] **Effluent**	 Monthly	 Composite	 mg/L
Phosphorus, Total [e] **Influent** **Effluent**	 Monthly Monthly	 Composite Composite	 mg/L mg/L
Nitrite, NO2 [e]	Monthly	Composite	mg/L
Nitrate, NO3 [e]	Monthly	Composite	mg/L

The following is a summary of the Type II reuse self-monitoring and reporting requirements based upon UAC R317-3-11.5.

Type II Reuse Outfall 001R Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements [a, f]			
Parameter	**Frequency**	**Sample Type**	**Units**
Total Flow [b, c]	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
TSS	4 x weekly	Composite	mg/L
BOD_5	Weekly	Composite	mg/L
E. coli	4 x weekly	Grab	No./100mL
pH	4 x weekly	Grab	SU

[a] See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.

[b] Flow measurements of effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained.

[c] If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.

[d] Chronic Ceriodaphnia will be tested during the 1st and 3rd quarters and chronic fathead minnows will be tested during the 2nd and 4th quarters.

[e] These reflect changes required with the adoption of UCA R317-1-3.3, Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.

[f] These reflect changes required with the adoption of UCA R317-1-3.3, Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits rule.

Management Practices for Land Application of Treated Effluent:

(1) The application of treated effluent to frozen, ice-covered, or snow covered land is prohibited.
(2) No person shall apply treated effluent where the slope of the site exceeds 6 percent.
(3) The use should not result in a surface water runoff.
(4) The use must not result in the creation of an unhealthy or nuisance condition, as determined by the local health department.
(5) Any irrigation with treated effluent must be at least 300 feet from a potable well.
(6) For Type I reuse, any irrigation must be at least 50 feet from any potable water well.
(7) For Type II reuse, any irrigation must be at least 300 feet from any potable water well.
(8) For Type II reuse, spray irrigation must be at least 100 feet from areas intended for public access. This distance may be reduced or increased by the Director.
(9) Impoundments of treated effluent, if not sealed, must be at least 500 feet from any potable well.

(10) Public access to effluent storage and irrigation or disposal sites shall be restricted by a stock-tight fence or other comparable means which shall be posted and controlled to exclude the public (Compliance Schedule for a Particular Parameter if necessary)

BIOSOLIDS

For clarification purposes, sewage sludge is considered solids, until treatment or testing shows that the solids are safe, and meet beneficial use standards. After the solids are tested or treated, the solids are then known as biosolids. Class A biosolids, may be used for high public contact sites, such as home lawns and gardens, parks, or playing fields, etc. Class B biosolids may be used for low public contact sites, such as farms, rangeland, or reclamation sites, etc.

SUBSTANTIAL BIOSOLIDS TREATMENT CHANGES

Previously, Biosolids requirements were not addressed in this UPDES permit. Swift Beef Biosolids consist mainly of solids from the beef processing facility but also contains human waste from the processing plant staff restrooms. This situation requires Biosolids permitting.

DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

Solids in the waste water are first digested in the anaerobic pond then discharged to the anoxic basins, then to the aeration basin. Solids are settled out in the clarifiers then sent to Huber screw presses where they are dewatered and augured into a dump truck. The dump trucks transport the biosolids to Miller Companies for further treatment and sold as compost.

SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Under *40 CFR 503.16(a)(1),* the self-monitoring requirements are based upon the amount of biosolids disposed per year and shall be monitored according to the chart below.

Minimum Frequency of Monitoring (40 CFR Part 503.16, 503.26. and 503.46)		
Amount of Biosolids Disposed Per Year		Monitoring Frequency
Dry US Tons	Dry Metric Tons	Per Year or Batch
> 0 to < 320	> 0 to < 290	Once Per Year or Batch
> 320 to < 1650	> 290 to < 1,500	Once a Quarter or Four Times
> 1,650 to < 16,500	> 1,500 to < 15,000	Bi-Monthly or Six Times
> 16,500	> 15,000	Monthly or Twelve Times

In 2017, the Swift Beef transferred 1,302 DMT of biosolids to Miller Companies; therefore they need to sample at least four times a year.

Landfill Monitoring

Under *40 CFR 258,* the landfill monitoring requirements include a paint filter test. If the biosolids do not pass a paint filter test, the biosolids cannot be disposed in the sanitary landfill *(40 CFR 258.28(c)(1).*

BIOSOLIDS LIMITATIONS

Heavy Metals

Class A Biosolids for Home Lawn and Garden Use

The intent of the heavy metals regulations of Table 3, *40 CFR 503.13* is to ensure the heavy metals do not build up in the soil in home lawn and gardens to the point where the heavy metals become phytotoxic to plants. The permittee will be required to produce an information sheet (see *Part III. C*. of the permit) to made available to all people who are receiving and land applying Class A biosolids to their lawns and

gardens. If the instructions of the information sheet are followed to any reasonable degree, the Class A biosolids will be able to be land applied year after year, to the same lawns and garden plots without any deleterious effects to the environment. The information sheet must be provided to the public, because the permittee is not required, nor able to track the quantity of Class A biosolids that are land applied to home lawns and gardens.

Class A Requirements With Regards to Heavy Metals

If the biosolids are to be applied to a lawn or home garden, the biosolids shall not exceed the maximum heavy metals in Table 1 and the monthly average pollutant concentrations in Table 3 (see Table 1 and Table 3 below). If the biosolids do not meet these requirements, the biosolids cannot be sold or given away for applications to home lawns and gardens.

Class B Requirements for Agriculture and Reclamation Sites

The intent of the heavy metals regulations of Tables 1, 2 and 3, of *40 CFR 503.13* is to ensure that heavy metals do not build up in the soil at farms, forest land, and land reclamation sites to the point where the heavy metals become phytotoxic to plants. The permittee will be required to produce an information sheet (see *Part III. C*. of the permit) to be handed out to all people who are receiving and land applying Class B biosolids to farms, ranches, and land reclamation sites (if biosolids are only applied to land owned by the permittee, the information sheet requirements are waived). If the biosolids are land applied according to the regulations of *40 CFR 503.13*, to any reasonable degree, the Class B biosolids will be able to be land applied year after year, to the same farms, ranches, and land reclamation sites without any deleterious effects to the environment.

Class B Requirements With Regards to Heavy Metals

If the biosolids are to be land applied to agricultural land, forest land, a public contact site or a reclamation site it must meet at all times:

> The maximum heavy metals listed in *40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 1* and the heavy metals loading rates in *40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 2*; or
>
> The maximum heavy metals in *40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 1* and the monthly heavy metals concentrations in *40 CFR Part 503.13(b) Table 3*.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 of Heavy Metal Limitations

Pollutant Limits, (40 CFR Part 503.13(b)) Dry Mass Basis				
Heavy Metals	**Table 1**	**Table 2**	**Table 3**	**Table 4**
	Ceiling Conc. Limits, (mg/kg)	**CPLR[1], (mg/ha)**	**Pollutant Conc. Limits, (mg/kg)**	**APLR[2], (mg/ha-yr)**
Total Arsenic	75	41	41	41
Total Cadmium	85	39	39	39
Total Copper	4300	1500	1500	1500
Total Lead	840	300	300	300
Total Mercury	57	17	17	17
Total Molybdenum	75	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] CPLR -- Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate
[2] APLR – Annual Pollutant Loading Rate

Pollutant Limits, (40 CFR Part 503.13(b)) Dry Mass Basis				
Heavy Metals	**Table 1**	**Table 2**	**Table 3**	**Table 4**
	Ceiling Conc. Limits, (mg/kg)	**CPLR[1], (mg/ha)**	**Pollutant Conc. Limits, (mg/kg)**	**APLR[2], (mg/ha-yr)**
Total Nickel	420	420	420	420
Total Selenium	100	100	100	100
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800	2800

Any violation of these limitations shall be reported in accordance with the requirements of Part III.F.1. of the permit .If the biosolids do not meet these requirements they cannot be land applied.

Pathogens

The Pathogen Control class listed in the table below must be met;

Pathogen Control Class	
Class A	**Class B**
B Salmonella species –less than three (3) MPN[3] per four (4) grams total solids (or less than 1,000 fecal coliforms per gram total solids)	Fecal Coliforms –less than 2,000,000 colony forming units (CFU) per gram total solids
Enteric viruses –less than one (1) MPN (or plaque forming unit) per four (4) grams total solids	
Viable helminth ova –less than one (1) MPN per four (4) grams total solids	

Class A Requirements for Home Lawn and Garden Use

If biosolids are land applied to home lawns and gardens, the biosolids need to be treated by a specific process to further reduce pathogens (PFRP), and meet a microbiological limit of less than less than 3 most probable number (MPN) of *Salmonella* per 4 grams of total solids (or less than 1,000 most probable number (MPN/g) of fecal coliform per gram of total solids) to be considered Class A biosolids.

Swift Beef transfers the biosolids to Miller Companies for windrow composting and distribution to the public and does not intend to directly give away biosolids for land application on home lawns or gardens, and will therefore not be required to meet PFRP. If the permittee changes their intentions in the future, they will need to meet a specific PFRP, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice

The practice of sale or giveaway to the public is an acceptable use of biosolids of this quality as long as the biosolids continue to meet Class A standards with respect to pathogens. If the biosolids do not meet Class A pathogen standards the biosolids cannot be sold or given away to the public, and the permittee will need find another method of beneficial use or disposal.

Pathogens Class B

If biosolids are to be land applied for agriculture or land reclamation the solids need to be treated by a specific process to significantly reduce pathogens (PSRP). Swift Beef transfers the biosolids to Miller

[3] MPN –Most Probable Number

Companies for windrow composting and distribution to the public and does not intend to land apply the biosolids and will therefore not be required to meet PSRP. If the permittee changes their intentions in the future, they will need to meet a specific PSRP, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice

Vector Attraction Reduction (VAR)
If the biosolids are land applied Swift Beef will be required to meet VAR through the use of a method listed under *40 CFR 503.33.* Swift Beef does not intend to land apply the biosolids and will therefore not be required to meet VAR. If the permittee intends to land apply in the future, they need to meet one of the listed alternatives in 40 CFR 503.33, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice.

If the biosolids do not meet a method of VAR, the biosolids cannot be land applied.

If the permittee intends to use another one of the listed alternatives in *40 CFR 503.33*, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice

Landfill Monitoring
Under *40 CFR 258,* the landfill monitoring requirements include a paint filter test to determine if the biosolids exhibit free liquid. If the biosolids do not pass a paint filter test, the biosolids cannot be disposed in the sanitary landfill *(40 CFR 258.28(c)(1).*

Record Keeping
The record keeping requirements from *40 CFR 503.17* are included under *Part III.G*. of the permit. The amount of time the records must be maintained are dependent on the quality of the biosolids in regards to the metals concentrations. If the biosolids continue to meet the metals limits of *Table 3* of *40 CFR 503.13*, and are sold or given away the records must be retained for a minimum of five years. If the biosolids are disposed in a landfill the records must retained for a minimum of five years.

Reporting
Swift Beef must report annually as required in *40 CFR 503.18*. This report is to include the results of all monitoring performed in accordance with *Part III.B* of the permit, information on management practices, biosolids treatment, and certifications. This report is due no later than February 19 of each year. Each report is for the previous calendar year.

STORM WATER

STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS
Storm water provisions are included in this combined UPDES permit.

The storm water requirements are based on the UPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges associated with Industrial Activity, General Permit No. UTR000000 (MSGP). All sections of the MSGP that pertain to discharges from wastewater treatment plants have been included and sections which are redundant or do not pertain have been deleted.

The permit requires the preparation and implementation of a storm water pollution prevention plan for all areas within the confines of the plant. Elements of this plan are required to include:

1. The development of a pollution prevention team,
2. Development of drainage maps and materials stockpiles,
3. An inventory of exposed materials,
4. Spill reporting and response procedures,
5. A preventative maintenance program,
6. Employee training,
7. Certification that storm water discharges are not mixed with non-storm water discharges,
8. Compliance site evaluations and potential pollutant source identification, and
9. Visual examinations of storm water discharges.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

Any process wastewater that the facility may discharge to the sanitary sewer, either as direct discharge or as a hauled waste, is subject to federal, state and local pretreatment regulations. Pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, the permittee shall comply with all applicable Federal General Pretreatment Regulations promulgated, found in 40 CFR section 403, the State Pretreatment Requirements found in UAC R317-8-8, and any specific local discharge limitations developed by the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) accepting the waste. The permittee must notify the Division of Water Quality's Pretreatment Coordinator if the discharge is to a POTW without an approved pretreatment program.

In addition, in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(p)(1), the permittee must notify the POTW, the EPA Regional Waste Management Director, and the State hazardous waste authorities, in writing, if they discharge any substance into a POTW which if otherwise disposed of would be considered a hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261. This notification must include the name of the hazardous waste, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous or batch).

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A nationwide effort to control toxic discharges where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern is regulated in accordance with the State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control (biomonitoring). Authority to require effluent biomonitoring is provided in Permit Conditions, UAC R317-8-4.2, Permit Provisions, UAC R317-8-5.3 and Water Quality Standards, UAC R317-2-5 and R317 -2-7.2.

The permittee is a major industrial facility that will be discharging a consistent effluent to an irrigation ditch which eventually leads to South Fork Spring Creek. According to recently drafted WET guidance, JBS/Swift beef will be required to perform Chronic Whole Effluent Testing, every quarter, but will alternate between two species. In the past, this facility only conducted Acute WET testing. With newly drafted State WET Guidance, only Chronic WET testing will be required.

PERMIT DURATION

It is recommended that this permit be effective for a duration of five (5) years.

Drafted by
Sarah Leavitt, Discharge
Dan Griffin, Biosolids
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Lisa Stevens, Storm Water
Dave Wham, Wasteload Analysis
Utah Division of Water Quality, (801) 536-4300

PUBLIC NOTICE

Began: Month Day, Year
Ended: Month Day, Year

Comments will be received at: 195 North 1950 West
PO Box 144870
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870

The Public Noticed of the draft permit was published in the (NEWSPAPER OF RECORD FOR AREA).

During the public comment period provided under R317-8-6.5, any interested person may submit written comments on the draft permit and may request a public hearing, if no hearing has already been scheduled. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. All comments will be considered in making the final decision and shall be answered as provided in R317-8-6.12.

ADDENDUM TO FSSOB

During finalization of the Permit certain dates, spelling edits and minor language corrections were completed. Due to the nature of these changes they were not considered Major and the permit is not required to be re Public Noticed.

Responsiveness Summary

(Explain any comments received and response sent. Actual letters can be referenced, but not required to be included).

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ATTACHMENT 1

Wasteload Analysis

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ATTACHMENT 4

Reasonable Potential Analysis

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REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

Water Quality has worked to improve our reasonable potential analysis (RP) for the inclusion of limits for parameters in the permit by using an EPA provided model. As a result of the model, more parameters may be included in the renewal permit. A Copy of the Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance (RP Guide) is available at water Quality. There are four outcomes for the RP Analysis[4]. They are;

Outcome A:	A new effluent limitation will be placed in the permit.
Outcome B:	No new effluent limitation. Routine monitoring requirements will be placed or increased from what they are in the permit,
Outcome C:	No new effluent limitation. Routine monitoring requirements maintained as they are in the permit,
Outcome D:	No limitation or routine monitoring requirements are in the permit.

Initial screening for metals values that were submitted through the discharge monitoring reports showed that a closer look at some of the metals is not needed.

[4] See Reasonable Potential Analysis Guidance for definitions of terms